reace to be, so far as I know, manimous and nearit. There is no dissent here or clsewhere. The
faratics of the people for the first and second offies, are before us; and so far as I know or can
larn, in every part of the country with which I am
sequainted, the will be erdially supported. There
is no mistake about that matter.

The state of the country is somewhat peculiar.—

All that we hoped would have been accomplished by the revolution of 1840 had not been accompished. It seems necessary to renew that struggle And so far as we can now judge the struggle mus be upon the same general topics of controversy a those we went upon in 1840. We do not know a r who will be selected to lead those oppose to the Whigs, nor do I suppose it to be very rail. It is enough for us to know that we suppose our own, our own old Whig principles: upon our own, our own out Whig pinciples, that we mean still to support, as far as may be in our power, the true and genuine Whig measures we have adopted, and, whether opposed by one, or by another man's name, whether the opposition bestrong or feeble, we mean to do our duty, we mean to achieve a victory, if we can. (A voice, 'we are

o achieve a victory, it we can. (A voice, 'we are going to.') I think so!:

Now, gentlemen, it would be unpardonable in me to rue over all the topics of discussion, or questions of dispute between the great parties which divid mry. There are some leading ones alread the commry. There are some leading ones arready adverted to by the able and eloquent gentlemen who have preceded me, and I shall say a few, and only a few words, upon them.

It gives me unleigned satisfaction to find that, in

my the able, and distinguished and popular gentle men from two of the most important Southern State-upon one of these leading topics—the leading topic I think I may say—there was a conviction, express on behalf of themselves and the Whigs of great detrane of Protection to American Industry Our store has been extremely changed in this res-pet by the events of the last year; and I suppose I may congratulate you, gendemen, as I certainly take to myself gratulation, in the persuasion I lee that we have got around a great point—we have go over a great and accomplished a great end in regard to the Tariff policy of the country. What I refer to it that at the present system of Congress, in the Houst of Representatives having a majority of our political adversaries, a proposition substantially to alter the Tariff law has of 1842 signality and finally failed New the causes of the result are onter as gratify Now the causes of this result are quite as gratif

ing as the fact itself. And what are these causes? In the first place I think the question has bee admirably discussed in Congress at its present se-sion. The whole subject has been explored wit

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OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET BY GREELEY & MCELRATH.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1844. VOL. IV. NO. 47.

is not capable of availing itself to the same extent as other branches of industry, of the inventions of science, and new modes of applying artificial power.—
But meantime the general progress of society goes on thidden costs more—the general habits of life require more outlay. If it it be true that the agricultural interest has not, and cannot, diminish the cost of production; and if on the other hand the necessary expenses of the vast mass of the population of this vast country, are rather increasing, is it not of the same and in the state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and in this state of Exchanges there is no part and the business of the value of the business of Exchange, the pound sterling.—

In Exchange, the pound sterling is received at \$4.41; its real value may be put at \$4.42; its real value and the pound sterling.—

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In Exchange, this vast country, are rather increasing, is it not of the first importance to the general happiness to keep up the prices of agricultural productions to a reasonable and a just rate—a rate which shall afford a fair remuneration to the farmer? And it it is just and expedient, if it be the part of political wisdom, to maintain the rates of such products so as to afford a air remuneration for agricultural labor, so as to anable the farming interest to maintain itself, then I say we can accomplish this only by finding somewhere in our own country, a near market; somewhere in our own country, a people not agriculturisis, not producing themselves, but ready to buy and any a good price for that which the farmer has to sell.

Cold and silver, as I have already said, constituted to the precision of great number of great interest.

Gold and silver, as I have already said, constituted to the producing themselves, but ready to buy and any a good price for that which the farmer has to sell. his vast country, are rather increasing, is it noted pur; and in this state of Exchanges there is no

I look, therefore, upon it as altogether a wrong statement of the question to say that a Tariff for Protection is alone beneficial, or mainly beneficial, to manufacturers. I regard it as essential to the inter-sis of agriculture, which may be regarded as the coundation of the country, masmuch as it creates a market for its productions. And I am disposed to
cass the few moments allowed us here, industrissing
here things which he at the foundation of the proscenty of the country, and which, it I understand
he matter, form the platform of Whig principles.

Well, there, shall we have this Toriff or not? The
Conflict extend on the hot it is a party question; it

l'artif is settied so far-but it is a party question : it Farifi is settled so int-but it is a party question; it as been introduced into the party contests, and we know that among those who are opposed to us, party freing is strong. There is much concession, much tenacity, a great deat of glue to cause hem to achieve? What has been the result?—You observe that all the drill and discipline of the Party is brought to bear upon it. A Tariff or no Tariff is the great and leading line of distinction between the two parties. It not, what is? [fuless, as is now said, the question of the an Unless, as is now said, the question of the an exation of Texas, of which I wish to say nothing sow, is to swallow up all others, this question must still be regarded as one of those in dispute

farmers of the United States? I take the body of New-Jersey farmers as an illustration of all the cons in the world belongs to all the consumers and in the world belongs to all the consumers and in the world belongs to all the consumers and in the world belongs to all the consumers and in the world belongs to all the consumers and in the world belongs to all the consumers and in the world belongs to all the consumers and in the world belongs to all the consumers and in the world belongs to all the consumers and in the world belongs to all the consumers and in the world belongs to all the consumers and in the world belongs to all the consumers and in the world belongs to all the consumers and in the world belongs to all the consumers and the consumers and in the world belongs to all the consumers and the consumers. It is allowed the consumers and the consist the consumers and the consumers and the consumers and the co

not half the benefits—the raving of expense and other improvements effected in the mechanic arts.—
I hope farming industry has been aided by discoverage of science, that there is more thrift and a better economy in its details. But this great, broad, almost inviered pursuit of society, in the nature of the case, is not capable of availing the state of the Exchanges of the Exchanges.

That which every branch of industry in this country most needs, is reasonable and stendy, not extravagant or fluctuating, prices; sudden changes deprive men of employment and distress families.

Steady occupation, with reasonable gain controlled the first price and to a general prostration of credit.

That which every branch of industry in this country most needs, is reasonable and stendy, not extravagant or fluctuating, prices; sudden changes deprive men of employment and distress families.

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That which every branch of industry in this country most needs, is reasonable and stendy, not extravagant or fluctuating, prices; sudden changes deprive men of employment and distress families. economy in its details. But this great, broad, almost universal pursuit of society, in the nature of the case, is not capable of availing itself to the same extent as lished in regard to the value of gold, and of the in-

tate the standard of value, and medium of paymen among nations. The same is true in effect, in domestic trade and among individuals. But here comes in the modern use of Bank paper as the rep-resentative of gold and silver, which supplies the place of coin, and almost supercedes it in domestic transactions. Most commercial countries authoriz-the circulation of paper, and this circulation is great

before on the states and the circulation of paper, and this circulations great are or less, according to circumsenases and to the indust of the people. In the United States and England it is large, in France it is less.

I am nor now speaking of offermment securities, it redected before the contract of the wises a good borth.

The speaking of lowermment securities, it redected before the contract of the wises and the policy, to which it may be groper on demand, and circulating as eash. In the specie on demand, and circulating as eash. In the specie on demand, and circulating as eash in the specie of demand, and circulating as eash in the specie of demand, and circulating as eash in the specie of the contract of the wises to an interest of the corresponding to the wises to an interest of the contract of the wises to a contract of the wise of paper is restrained within just innuits. But then comes the question, What is refuse the standard by which we are to decide the questions of excess? and who is to suptions of excess? and who is to suptions of the contract of the circulations are concerned in the contract of the circulations are concerned in the contract of the circulations are concerned in the daily business of the contract of the wises the standard by which we are to decide the questions of the circulations are concerned in the circulation of the circulation of the circulation of the contract of the wise will have been used to the wind the circulation of the circulation of the contract of the wind the circulation of the circulation of the circulation of the circulation of t

Lies of the first of the first

community.

In the present state of things, in the absence of all over-sight by Government, the communice of the public prosperity very much depends on the Banks themselves. Subject to no control but their own discretion, they ought to feel responsible for the exercise of that discretion.

The great sities near to us, and other great cities. the sources of a great proportion of Bank paper, are jointly called on to goard the country against such gain come to be a question of great interest.

Gold and silver, as I have already said, constitute our very prosperity will plunge us in disorder. We are well instructed by experience; let us not be to a constitute of paymen.

THE TRIBUNE.

| The Control of the Wight of the Wight of the Control of the Wight of the Control of the Wight of the Control of the Wight of

we have CLAY and FRELINGBESSES, honored names to cheer us onward. But our hopes—at least my hopes—my purposes, are not merely to carry an election, to enjoy a triumph. I wish to establish great measures, essential to the good of the country and the happiness of the people. Let us do something now that may remain. I would call upon you have the control of the country and the happiness of the people. of New-Jersey, and especially upon the young men who are here, to act upon this and upon all occa-sions with an honest, pure patriotic and intelligent

devotion to duty.

Gentlemen there remains much to be done. I like all this display—these collections of good Whigs and of good feeling; I like these banners flying, and all the show of ander and of zeal, because they are proofs of good resolutions. It you please to say so, they are the effery seemes of a good post, but they are proofs that a good suint exists. spirit; but they are proofs that a good spirit exists. But let me tell you—let me tell you, that the humblest dag which shall be found upborae and doubter after victory—the coarsest piece of bunning, shot through, though it may be, like a serve, and all in rags and latters, if after the battle it still remain rags and latters, it after the barrie it sint remains floating in the brueze, is worth vastly more than a thousand glossed and handsome standards, which before the battle display their silken lolds to the winds. Let us take cure and see that such a flag is ours after the contest. Let us see something float ours after the contest. Let us see something that ing when the battle is fought, and not be called upon to skulk away with our beautiful banners and glorious badges, and to hide in some ignoble corner.

Now, gentlemen, we have much to do; and you Now, gentlemen, we have much and more than I. You wounger men have much and more than I. You have to address the well-meaning, the well-disposed. nd there are thousands such, in the other party

stances have prevented an unanimity heretolore.—
But there is now that assuminty. And I not only hope, but I believe, that this united effort will result in his triumphant election. Suff less need I speak in word to you of Mr. Figelinysher, he is known to you of Mr. Figelinysher, he is known to you see that is to me. A native of your own State, a che rished son of New Jersey, he is worthy of all confidence, and he enjoys it all. I can only say, for one, that if it were in my power to-day to remove him from the place he bolds as nominated for the Vice Presidency, and to put any other man at my pleasure in his place, I would hold on upon him with both my hands and all my heart, and keep our just where he is.

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given on application to Dr. H

opposite Cliff street.
[all 3m] L. SMITH, 102 John-st. D FMOVAL -JOHN LOVEJOY, Dentist, removed from

mid-om

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is have been littled up at No. 4 Vesey street, exclusively indies, having a separate entrance from the business depart-indies, having a separate entrance from the business depart-nal, wherein termine is in constant attendance to will upon fe-ical tri-

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ar rough made generality. Apply at the Phenix Buzan, Mercer street, near Houston JOHN GALER, LADIES' BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

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N.B.—Boots and Shoes of every style made to order. m7 Im
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HARTSHORNE are supplying thousands with BOOTS
AND SHOES which are easy to wear, handsome and
arrable at the Brooklyn and Long Island Boot and Shoe
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orkman, to make rentiemen's shoes. SMITH & HARTSHORNE. 170 Fultan street, Brooklyn.

WANTED-As tuation by two geris, one to do Cooking. Washing and Ironner, the other as Chambermand, Washing and Ironner as steen-they can pindice the best city reference. Pleme to call at 24 Downing street corner of Bedford street, second floor.

DAA DING. Fronties or single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board at 426 Houston street, a doors from Broadway. my2) Im

my23 Im\* No. 14 Platt street, N. York, BOILER IRON—The Subscribers are prepared to furnish Boiler Iron, of first quality and warranted, of any dome-nors—also Iron suitable for Locamatives and Erricson's Pro-cilers made at Laurel Iron Works, Chester Co. Pro-Cilers made at Laurel Iron Works, Chester Co. Pro-Scriber Co. 27 West at. V AALDA DEAN - 2 cases very superior quality for rale whilesale and retail by JAS, S. ASPINWALL, m22 2t. S6 William street.

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New York, May 1st, 1814.

Nortice—Architmid Gracie King, has this day been admitted as a partner, by PRIME, WARD & KING.

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of his ending for the Truss need only mention the side rup-arest and the measure round the hips, as they can enduate the pressure to suit their case. Sold wholesate and retail at 13 seekman-street.

he pressure to suit their case. Sold wholesale and retail at 18 feekman street.

HULL'S TRUSSES.—Notice to Ruptyred Persons—Persons afflicted with raptures, may rely apon the lest notinested with raptures, may rely apon the lest notice the suit of the world affects, on upplication at the office. No. 4 Vessy street, of to estimate the instead in the principal towns and the Lone 1 Matter. Be careful to examine the back paid of 100 ferros, to see it they are subserved by Dr. Hullin a virtual. Note are ground, of to be relied upon as good, without his signature.

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Application may be made to the subscriber at his establishment in Provincia, or at his office, corner of Congnermal in the was street, Instead, where Machines may be seen, and any information relative to the same, may be shimed, as well as of Josah Blackwell & Co. New York.

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SAMUEL B. SCHENCK,
Forboro', Mass. April 1st, 1844,
a5 50.